

Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER - PARIS: Thursday, hazy, clearing later...

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA - PAGE 16

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Established 1887

Solidarity Asks End to Strikes, Food Marches

By Karol Cwinarowicz. Gdansk, Poland - Solidarity leaders appealed Wednesday for an end to strikes and marches over food shortages...

proving the food supply rather than workers' rights. Solidarity earlier Wednesday rejected government charges that it was trying to turn itself into a political force...

Authorities Blamed. The Solidarity statement said the authorities were to blame for the situation, because the government represented the same political forces that had been in power for decades.

Not a Concession. He said this was not a concession to the government, which granted all workers Saturdays off following strikes earlier this year...

The union also said it would call printers out on strike for two days next week, closing the country's newspapers, unless the government stopped what Solidarity called an official propaganda campaign against it.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said at a press conference that the union found itself at a crossroads, faced with the choice of acting as a union or giving priority to civic responsibilities.

However, the Solidarity leadership called on the organizers of a march on Warsaw planned for next week to postpone it. The march was called to protest against the detention of political prisoners.

The government has warned the organizers that it is prepared to use all means at its disposal to stop the march from taking place.

In the Silesian region, local union officials said they were maintaining a strike alert to protest plans to punish unionists who locked up coal mine managers during last Friday's four-hour strike in the region.

In Warsaw, party leader Stanislaw Kania met the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, at Mr. Kania's request. The PAP news agency said they discussed threats to national independence and agreed that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr., right, and J. Lynn Helms, director of the Federal Aviation Administration, at a planning meeting with airline and airport representatives.

Haig, in Policy Speech, Declares U.S. Seeks Accord With Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman. WASHINGTON - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., asserting that the Reagan administration's strengthened military program would encourage Soviet moderation, has declared that the United States sought "fair agreements" with Moscow that recognized both sides' legitimate interests.

In the administration's most extensive discussion to date of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Haig on Tuesday went beyond the attacks on Soviet behavior that had marked his earlier speeches with an offer for U.S.-Soviet cooperation if the Russians show "restraint and reciprocity."

Mr. Haig spoke at the annual convention of the American Bar Association in New Orleans. Key to Mr. Haig's speech was the contention that the administration's decision to step up military spending and to go ahead with programs like the neutron bomb would improve the chances for U.S.-Soviet relations and not worsen them.

Mr. Haig said, "We are not under any illusion that agreement with the Soviets will be easy to achieve. The strong element of competition in our relations is destined to remain." "Nonetheless, we believe that the renewal of America's confidence and strength will have a constructive and moderating effect upon the Soviet leaders."

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Canadian Controllers Call Off Air Boycott

Long Delays Remain in Europe, U.S.

WASHINGTON - Transatlantic air travel showed signs of returning to normal Wednesday after Canadian air traffic controllers went back to work, but long delays still confronted thousands stranded in Europe and the United States by two days of chaos stemming from the Canadians' sympathy action supporting the U.S. air controllers' strike.

Officials on both sides of the Atlantic said they expected the situation to improve with controllers in Canada working normally for the first time since Monday. The Canadians had refused to handle flights to and from U.S. airspace on the grounds that the U.S. strike had made the skies over the United States unsafe.



Canadian Transport Minister Jean-Luc Pepin, left, and William Robertson, president of the Canadian controllers' union, announced the agreement Wednesday to handle U.S. flights.

improving gradually. We're clearing 50 percent of the traffic on offer. We're now back to square two - the situation we were in before the Canadians started their action.

Pan American World Airways said two of its nine scheduled flights departed, in addition to four holdovers from Tuesday. Four U.S. flights from Rome were canceled but two left for New York, about one and a half hours late.

with Lufthansa flights for New York and Chicago lifting off, and a Pan Am jet airborne for the East Coast via London. Swissair's three flights to New York from Zurich all took off but were 90 minutes late.

Meanwhile, New Zealand's controllers lifted a ban on clearing flights to the United States after their government agreed to send a "missile" to Washington to study flight safety.

New Group Of French Leaves Iran

PARIS - The second and last plane evacuating French citizens from Iran arrived here Wednesday, ending a week of suspense in the dispute that erupted over France's decision to grant political asylum to former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

The Iran Air plane carrying 50 French citizens, including Ambassador Guy Georgy, landed at Orly Airport to a low-key official welcome. Two days earlier, 57 other French residents flew home from Iran after being denied permission to leave the country for four days.

Last week, President Francois Mitterrand ordered most of the embassy staff to return home and advised the rest of the French community of 144 to do the same.

The first French group attempted to leave last Thursday, but was rebuffed by Iranian officials. About 15 originally were scheduled to leave Wednesday, but a businessman reportedly was kept in Tehran for financial investigations.

Nine French-Iranian families, where one spouse is Iranian, apparently have not yet received exit visas. Six people who originally signed up to leave did not contact the embassy. Also left behind were four members of the French Embassy, which will be headed by First Secretary Jean-Pierre Gignat.

Urban guerrillas, meanwhile, attacked the headquarters of the Revolutionary Guards in Tehran Wednesday after killing a prominent clergyman, Hojatoleslam Babaei, according to a broadcast from Tehran. The barracks reportedly came under fire from gunmen who have launched a violent campaign against the Islamic regime during the last two months.

Tehran Radio reported that 24 supporters of the radical Mujahadin movement had been arrested in connection with bombings and assassinations in the past three days.

Danish Ship Seized. COPENHAGEN (Reuters) - A Danish ship carrying arms and explosives bound for Iraq, but the vessel's owner said it had been carrying only industrial garbage for Kuwait.



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. delivered a major foreign policy address on U.S.-Soviet relations at the annual convention of the American Bar Association in New Orleans.

Kremlin's Shrillness May Mask Quest for Talks, Not Arms Race

By John F. Burns. MOSCOW - The Soviet Union has responded to President Reagan's decision to produce and stockpile neutron weapons with some of the shrillest propaganda since he took office, but it is believed here that the Kremlin will continue to stress negotiations rather than a burdensome arms race.

With only brief respite at the time of the attempt on Mr. Reagan's life in March, Soviet leaders and the official press have steadily increased their condemnation of what they have described as the military adventurism of the U.S. president and his advisers. In a typical cartoon appearing this week in Pravda, Mr. Reagan was depicted as a cowboy attempting to mount a saddle on the globe, and a nuclear warhead dangled in place of the stirrups.

Washington's bid for military superiority. Directives are, of course, secret, but there are reasons to believe that for the moment Soviet leadership may be reluctant to order production shifts away from the civilian economy, which under the combined weight of high military spending and bureaucratic immobility has sunk to a level that is a source of bitter complaint.

Nobody knows what constraints popular feelings place on the Kremlin. In recent times, however, there have been signs of an increasing public impatience with the paucity and low quality of consumer goods, which are worse here than in many Soviet bloc countries. Visitors are struck by the lines for meat and other products at state food stores, and by the lengths to which ordinary Russians go to obtain almost anything Western, however modest.

The official press has given increasing space to articles about the shortcomings of consumer products. It was announced Wednesday that the Central Committee has issued a decree aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of a wide variety of products, including color or television, electronic gadgets and cotton fabrics.

The Kremlin's sensitivity to the economic implications of its arms programs has surfaced in a number of speeches and articles devoted to Mr. Reagan's military policy. Viktor V. Grishin, a member of the Politburo, acknowledged in a speech to workers in Warsaw last month that military expenditures are putting an increasing burden on the Soviet economy.

S. Africa Raids Squatters' Camp

Visiting U.S. Lawmakers Assail 'Degradation'

By Jack Foisie. CAPE TOWN - A U.S. congressional delegation, in South Africa to assess "the direction and pace" of government-promised relaxation of discriminatory laws against the country's black majority, were unintentional witnesses to the results of a police raid on a camp of 400 black squatters, mostly women and children.

At dawn Tuesday, after one of the coldest nights of the Southern Hemisphere's winter, armed police with dogs moved into a squatter area known as Nyanga and tore down all the temporary shelters, made of plastic supported by scrap wood, erected by occupants over the weekend.

The congressional delegation, headed by Democratic Rep. Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan, arrived a few hours later to find the homeless standing silent and dejected on the sand dunes near the South Atlantic shore. Police had set up roadblocks to stop volunteer social workers from entering the camp with food, blankets and medicine. The congressmen were also turned away.

Behind the scene at Nyanga is a history of periodic conflict between squatters and authorities in the sandy flatland west of Cape Town. Under their determined policy of total segregation of all races, the government has made the western cape a "preserve" for those of mixed race. While also subject to discrimination, they are given job priority over blacks.

With relatively few exceptions, blacks who do find work in the cape must live without their families. The wives and children often become squatters, joining their men illicitly. For a long time the government usually chose to ignore the presence of these growing squatter camps.

However, when one known as "Crossroads" had grown into a town of 30,000 people three years ago, bulldozers were used to obliterate some of the satellite camps around Crossroads. The illegal settlers were sent back to their tribal areas.

Stung by the foreign reaction to such action, and by the remorse of many South African whites over what some consider a "barbarous solution," Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's Cabinet decided to allow Crossroads to remain, temporarily. The minister declared by the problem, Pieter J.G. Koorhof, announced that a new, proper Crossroads would be built. The plan has progressed slowly and, so far, only about 2,000 people have been resettled.

Meanwhile, new squatter camps have sprung up, the one at Nyanga being right next to Crossroads. Last month, in a move to send the illegal women and children home, police began arresting them. About 200 people are being brought to trial. Legal efforts by volunteers, including several prominent Cape Town lawyers, have slowed the deportation process, with a case now before a higher court in which it is contended that sending the people back to their tribal areas will lead to their death by starvation.

At a news conference before boarding their U.S. Air Force transport to fly to Kenya, the next stop on their six-nation African tour, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger of New York, also a Democrat, said he was dismayed by the insensitive treatment.

"They are being left exposed to the elements, their only alternative to be sent back to their [tribal] homelands where they are likely to starve to death. I can't understand a government which would allow such a situation, let alone perpetuate it."

Almost in tears, another New York Democrat, Rep. Shirley Chisholm, exclaimed: "I have never seen such human degradation, despair and disillusionment. These poor black mothers and children."

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An official of the government department dealing with black affairs said the policy now is to tolerate the building of new shacks near Crossroads; this precipitated Tuesday's raid at Nyanga.

Such events, said Rep. Wolpe, shows that apartheid "is a hurtful and inhuman system which strips individuals of their fundamental rights and human dignity."

Debate on Raids Urged. CAPE TOWN (Reuters) - South African opposition legislator Helen Suzman has called for an emergency debate in the House of Assembly over government destruction of black squatters' shelters. Meanwhile, Mr. Koorhof said the squatters were known more than two years' notice of the government's intention to rebuild at Nyanga.



South African police raiding the Nyanga squatters' camp.

INSIDE

The Berlin Wall

Twenty years ago, early on August 13, 1961, East German soldiers and factory workers in paramilitary uniform rolled barbed wire across the center of Berlin. Today the Wall remains a symbol of the division of Europe between East and West - a tangible example of the Iron Curtain. Insights, Page 5.

EEC Agreement

The United States, the EEC and Japan decide on a system of consultations aimed at preventing trade issues from erupting into major disputes. Page 7.

Art Stolen in Yorkshire

LONDON - Thieves, bypassing alarms, broke into a Yorkshire mansion, Nostell Priory near Wakefield, early Tuesday and escaped with 14 paintings valued at £1 million (\$1.77 million), the police said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



**ROYALS IN EGYPT** — President Anwar Sadat and his wife, Jihan, and Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, the Princess of Wales, dined together Wednesday aboard the royal couple's yacht, Britannia, after they arrived at Port Said, one of the stops on their honeymoon cruise.

**Pilots, Other Experts Say U.S. Air Lanes Remain Safe Despite Controllers' Strike**

**By Douglas B. Beaver**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Pilots and other aviation experts are satisfied that the Federal Aviation Administration has kept the air lanes safe since the air traffic controllers' strike started Aug. 3. But there have been other problems.

Pilot sources monitoring the system said Tuesday that there have been four confirmed near collisions over the United States since the strike began. But, while that sounds terrifying to the average airline passenger, it is a lower figure than usual and not one that concerns pilots.

"As long as the FAA is willing to restrict traffic, there's no problem," a knowledgeable pilot said. "But if they start to cave in to demands for more system access and begin to push the capacity, then safety could be in trouble."

The FAA has been reducing flights by as much as 50 percent in some areas and has been maintaining a systemwide average of about 75 percent of the commercial airline schedule. Private planes and business jets are being denied clearances in some cases and encouraged not to fly; preference is going to the scheduled airlines.

The question of how frequently near collisions occur bedevils the FAA in the best of times. Asked for statistics Tuesday, the FAA said that in the first five days of the strike it received nine unconfirmed reports of near collisions but had confirmed none of them.

A midair near collision is defined by the FAA as when two planes unexpectedly come within 500 feet (about 152 meters) of each other or when either aircraft has to take "evasive action."

**Bombers Strike In Copenhagen**

*The Associated Press*

COPENHAGEN — Armenian nationalists have struck again here, destroying a Swissair office over two bombs that sprayed glass over two city streets and injured an American tourist.

A group identifying itself as the June 9th Armenian nationalist organization claimed responsibility for the Tuesday night attack in a telephone call to The Associated Press. Armenian organizations claimed responsibility for a similar bombing of the Turkish Airlines office here in 1979, and for the near-fatal shooting of a Turkish diplomat in April. The June 9th group first struck in late June by setting off a small bomb at Swissair offices in Tehran.

During last month, the organization claimed responsibility for a series of attacks in Switzerland, setting off bombs in public places in Bern, Lausanne, Zurich and Geneva, and in Los Angeles. At least 36 persons were injured in the blasts and a Swiss man was killed.

**U.S. Jet Downs Balloon**

*United Press International*

MIAMI — An F-4 jet has shot down a missing U.S. Air Force helium balloon over the Gulf of Mexico, the Air Force reported.

dially dangerous situation occurs. In the first week of the strike, the FAA said, 30 UCRs were written by supervisors pressed into duty as controllers. During the same period a year earlier there were 61 UCRs.

The key to the FAA's plan during the strike has been to put no more planes in the air than can be handled at one time. While holding patterns have been virtually eliminated, there have been delays on the ground.

"I have never seen everything go so smooth," said Larry Kinsey, a pilot for Eastern Airlines who regularly flies the shuttle between Washington and New York. "I feel the system is now working the way it's designed to work; there are no hassles with controllers."

His optimism was not shared by a senior captain for another major airline. "I think there is a clear strain on the system," said the pilot, who asked not to be identified. "On a couple of occasions I could hear the strain [in radio communications]. My feeling is there is some level of risk above the normal." However, he said he is still flying and sees no reason not to continue.

**Canada Controllers Back At Work; Air Chaos Eases**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to see whether it should take any action supporting the U.S. strikers, and Portuguese controllers, who oversee many of the southern North America-Europe air lanes, have said they will not handle any U.S. traffic starting Saturday.

U.S.-Canadian traffic slowly returned to normal Wednesday. Montreal and Vancouver airports reported only minor delays, but the communications breakdown in Toronto delayed flights up to two hours. Calgary airport officials said some cancellations were expected because of backlogs.

A U.S. Federal Aviation Administration official cautioned that it would take time to clear passenger delays at airports when scores of flights across the North Atlantic were canceled Monday and Tuesday.

Some flights were still being canceled in Europe as airlines juggled schedules to fly out stranded passengers and others with firm Wednesday bookings. British Airways said it had canceled 14 of 23 scheduled departures from London's Heathrow Airport.

But "we would hope to be able with the other carriers to clear the backlog, possibly today," a British Airways spokesman said Wednesday.

The outlook appeared even better for airlines with flights leaving North America, since most were not due off the ground until Wednesday night.

The Canadian deal gave the Reagan administration a boost in efforts to keep air traffic moving despite President Reagan's dismissal of striking members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization. U.S. government workers are barred by law from striking.

PATCO, meanwhile, won a victory of sorts in U.S. District Court in Washington. Judge Harold H. Greene reduced a fine of \$4.75 million that he had tentatively im-

posed against the union and said the controllers could not be penalized for refusing to work after they had been fired. He reduced the fine to \$750,000, the amount originally imposed for the first two days of the strike.

An administrative law judge may decide Thursday whether to recommend that the Federal Labor Relations Authority strip PATCO of authority to represent controllers in collective bargaining. The government asked Judge John Fenton to make such a recommendation Tuesday.

**Reagan Determined**

Since the walkout began Aug. 3, U.S. air traffic has been cut to 75 percent of its normal 14,000 daily flights, with supervisors and military and nonstriking controllers filling in.

U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr. said in a television interview that Mr. Reagan was keeping close watch on the situation from his holiday home in California and was determined not to back off from his dismissal of strikers.

"He continues to be directly involved," Mr. Lewis said. "He reiterated he thought this is an extremely important issue for the country and that we should continue to hold firm, and that he is very pleased that service and safety are being maintained."

PATCO president Robert E. Poli, for whom the Canadian return to work was a blow, again insisted that air travel was now unsafe.

Asked in Washington whether he believed the administration would allow the public to fly if the airways were unsafe, he said: "They don't really have knowledge of what's going on [in the control towers] as we do."

Then Mr. Poli boarded a bus for a five-hour trip to New York — a journey that usually takes less than an hour by air — to keep an appointment with a federal court judge in connection with a suit brought by airlines against PATCO.

**Brady Is Facing 4th Operation**

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — White House press secretary James S. Brady faces an increasing possibility of surgery soon because of continued leakage of spinal fluid through his nose, according to his physicians.

Mr. Brady, 40, who was shot in the head in the March 30 assassination attempt on President Reagan, has undergone surgery three times, operations to remove the bullet from his brain, to prevent blood clots from reaching his lung and to repair a membrane in his brain.

**Conductor Karl Boehm Is Reported in Coma**

*The Associated Press*

SALZBURG — Austrian conductor Karl Boehm remained in critical condition Wednesday as his doctors reported him to be in a deep coma.

Mr. Boehm, whose 87th birthday is on Aug. 28, is being cared for at his home here, according to a communiqué released by the office of the Salzburg Music Festival. It said his condition has been critical since early Tuesday. The conductor suffered a stroke in March.

**China Believed to Stall on Talks on Buying U.S. Arms**

**By Michael Weisskopf**  
*Washington Post Service*

PEKING — Annoyed at loose-lipped U.S. officials and still uneasy about Taiwan, China is stalling the start of talks with the United States on the sale of arms that were originally scheduled to be held in Washington this month, according to informed sources.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. announced in June after a three-day visit here that China's deputy chief of the general staff would travel to Washington this month to discuss the U.S. offer to sell weapons to China.

But the Chinese have made it clear that the official Liu Huaqing would not go to the U.S. capital this month, and although the U.S. side has suggested that the military leader arrive next month, Peking has not responded, sources said.

While China's leaders have given no explanation for the delay or indicated when the mission might begin, they are known to have been unhappy at Mr. Haig's public announcement of plans for Mr. Liu's visit at a press conference in Peking, the sources said.

**Volatile Question**

The Chinese would have preferred that the plans be kept quiet so as not to suggest that Peking had consented to a major step forward in U.S.-Chinese relations while the volatile question of U.S. policy toward Taiwan remained unresolved, sources said.

"It's the usual bureaucratic grumbling you get when somebody talks out of turn," a source said in describing Chinese reaction to Mr. Haig's disclosure.

According to a source who has access to Chinese foreign policy officials, Peking may still be deciding how far it wants to go in developing a new military relationship with Washington while the Reagan administration remains sentimentally attached to Taiwan and unwilling thus far to rule out selling it new weapons.

For weeks preceding Mr. Haig's trip, China had publicly and privately warned that bilateral relations faced grave danger unless the new administration gave up any

idea of upgrading relations with Taiwan's leaders or selling them the jet fighters they are seeking.

"Official displeasure caused by Mr. Haig's unexpected remarks in Peking reportedly hardened when Mr. Reagan held his own press conference in Washington four hours later and pledged to live up to the act of Congress allowing for U.S. sales of defensive arms to Taiwan.

Peking has shown no sign of softening its Taiwan stand since Mr. Haig left. Indeed, the official press has pointedly reminded Wash-

ington that the very maintenance of good relations — not to mention any type of military link suggested by Mr. Haig's talks — depends on U.S. willingness to divorce itself from its old allies on Taiwan.

**Gandhi Says Only A-Power Can Meet India's Demands**

*The Associated Press*

NAIROBI — Nuclear energy is the only power source able to meet India's demands and "unless we have something positive to take its place, we cannot talk of replacing it."

Mrs. Gandhi was asked whether India would follow Sweden in phasing out nuclear power plants. She replied: "It's a very difficult question because I have certain personal views, but I have to take a national viewpoint also."

Mrs. Gandhi also called for total disarmament and an end to stockpiling weapons of mass destruction and death, including the neutron weapon.

"We should try and have a world in which there is no war, but if there has to be a war, we should try to avoid a nuclear war," she said at a news conference in Nairobi.

bl, where she is attending the first UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

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**Study Suggests Fluorocarbons Depleting Ozone Layer**

*By Nicholas D. Kristof*  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — U.S. government scientists have found the first field evidence that chlorofluorocarbons — once used as propellants in aerosol sprays and still widespread in U.S. industry — may be eating away at the ozone layer that protects the Earth from dangerous ultraviolet radiation.

Since 1974, scientists have theorized that chlorofluorocarbons — known as CFCs and commonly referred to by their Du Pont trademark, Freon — damage the ozone. If enough ozone is destroyed, more radiation could reach Earth and cause climate changes, crop dam-

age and many more cases of skin cancer.

But these scientific findings, which National Aeronautics and Space Administration researchers point out are preliminary, are the first evidence of actual depletion in the ozone layer. The findings appear to contradict assertions of the chemical industry and some members of Congress that ozone depletion from CFCs is just a theory that never has been supported by actual study of the ozone layer itself.

**Beirut Reportedly Weighs Offer of Libyan Missiles**

*Reuters*

BEIRUT — Hard hit by Israeli air raids last month, Lebanon is studying a Libyan offer to provide the country with a missile air-defense system, government sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the Defense Ministry has formed a committee to consider the offer and any like it from other states. The sources gave no details, but a pro-Libyan newspaper in Beirut said the proposed system was worth about \$2 billion and would entail training 3,500 Lebanese military personnel and technicians.

Premier Shafiq al-Wazzani said Tuesday that he was prepared to consider offers from Eastern or Western countries for an air-defense system. The only condition for accepting such an offer was that the weapons be operated by Lebanese, he said.

President Elias Sarkis chaired a regular meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday to discuss Lebanon's request for an Arab summit in the aftermath of the Israeli air raids last month, which killed an estimated 400 people.

**Shrill Tone Of Kremlin**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

can be undermined. "In this way," he asked "how many people in the Socialist countries will get less food, medical care and so forth?"

Both officials vowed that the Soviet Union would foil the U.S. bid. Their comments, however, meshed with the repeated demand by President Leonid I. Brezhnev for early talks on the two major aspects of the current nuclear competition: the so-called "Euro-missile" problem, involving NATO plans to deploy a new generation of U.S. medium-range missiles in response to a Soviet buildup of multiple-warhead SS-20 rockets targeted at Europe.

The lapsed negotiations on strategic arms limitations.

Mr. Brezhnev sought new talks during his speech at the Soviet party congress in February, hardly a month after Mr. Reagan took office, and he has repeated the offer numerous times since. The Reagan administration, under pressure from allies, has agreed to discuss European missiles between mid-November and mid-December, and diplomatic exchanges are taking place on details such as the venue and the rank of delegation leaders.

The Kremlin has been told by the Reagan administration that a new round of strategic arms talks would be of little value if the atmosphere is affected by such matters as delivery of Cuban arms in Latin America, the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan and unresolved problems over Soviet observance of past arms treaties.

that as a signal to Washington that arms might not even be necessary to handle the vexing boundary issue.

China also has shifted the focus of its foreign policy more decisively toward the Third World in recent weeks, holding out the possibility of aligning with developing nations instead of resist what it believes is a Soviet strategy to encircle China.

**U.S. Army Moves Aging Gas Bombs to Utah**

*United Press International*

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, Utah — The U.S. Army's security shrouded audit of 888 aging Weyes nerve gas bombs from Colorado in Utah being Wednesday with the safe arrival of 128 of the weapons at Dugway Proving Ground. The bombs are to be moved by truck to Toole Army Depot, 25 miles (40 kilometers) east of Dugway, for permanent storage.

Army spokesmen said two C-141 cargo jets flew the weapons from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to the western Utah military base about 65 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The Army says the base holds the largest stockpile of chemical munitions in the non-Communist world.

The move went ahead despite protests from Utah Gov. Scott M. Matheson, environmental groups and numerous Utah residents. The Army delayed the transfer in the late 1970s when leaks were discovered in about a dozen bombs. Those bombs were destroyed without incident, and Congress ordered the Pentagon last year to proceed with the move or detoxify the remaining Weyesets.

**Pirates Said to Kill 430 Indochinese Refugees**

*Reuters*

GENEVA — Pirates killed more than 400 Indochinese refugees on the South China Sea off Thailand during the first half of the year, according to refugee reports cited Wednesday by the United Nations.

Most of the deaths occurred from drowning after pirates rammed the boats of mainly Vietnamese refugees fleeing toward Thailand, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said.

**World News Briefs**

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DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, Utah — The U.S. Army's security shrouded audit of 888 aging Weyes nerve gas bombs from Colorado in Utah being Wednesday with the safe arrival of 128 of the weapons at Dugway Proving Ground. The bombs are to be moved by truck to Toole Army Depot, 25 miles (40 kilometers) east of Dugway, for permanent storage.

Army spokesmen said two C-141 cargo jets flew the weapons from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to the western Utah military base about 65 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The Army says the base holds the largest stockpile of chemical munitions in the non-Communist world.

The move went ahead despite protests from Utah Gov. Scott M. Matheson, environmental groups and numerous Utah residents. The Army delayed the transfer in the late 1970s when leaks were discovered in about a dozen bombs. Those bombs were destroyed without incident, and Congress ordered the Pentagon last year to proceed with the move or detoxify the remaining Weyesets.

**Fruit Fly Found Near San Joaquin Valley**

*The Associated Press*

LOS GATOS, Calif. — A fertile female Mediterranean fruit fly has been found on the perimeter of the lush San Joaquin Valley, and California officials now say they are powerless to stop an infestation in one of the richest agricultural regions in the United States.

San Joaquin Valley crops last year were valued at \$777 million. "We are praying," said Clark Biggs of the California Farm Bureau Federation.

**Released Basque Guerrilla Suspect Told by France to Live in Brittany**

*Reuters*

HENDAYE, France — French authorities have ordered a suspected Spanish Basque guerrilla to live in Brittany away from the border region after an unsuccessful extradition attempt by Spain, police sources said Wednesday.

Source said Felix Alberto Garcia Rodriguez was escorted by police to the Morbihan area of southwestern Brittany on Monday and told to remain there until further notice.

**Turkish Judge Rejects Release of Unionists**

*The Associated Press*

ISTANBUL — A military judge has rejected a defense plea for the release of 156 leftist union leaders held in military custody since last November, attorneys for the unionists reported Wednesday.

They said routine applications for the release of the leaders were submitted to the Istanbul martial law command several days ago. The military judge ruled Tuesday that the leaders of the defunct Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions must remain in detention pending completion of an investigation into the group's allegedly subversive activities.

and unless we have something positive to take its place, we cannot talk of replacing it.

"At this moment, although we are going all out for renewable sources such as solar energy, wind, tidal power, biogas and so on, it isn't anywhere near meeting our requirements, especially the big energy requirements," she said.

India exploded a nuclear device at Pokhran in 1974 and has two nuclear plants in full operation. A third is in an advanced state of construction and several more are planned.

Mrs. Gandhi gave the keynote address to delegates from more

than 140 countries on Monday which she called for "peace revolution" to end the possibly divisive scramble for oil. She repeated Wednesday that the world's eyes are on Nairobi, looking for positive action on drawing up a program leading to a world energy policy.

"We fully realize no miracle is possible," she said, "but at least we take the first steps, that's the hope for the next steps."

Mrs. Gandhi was to meet with Indian diplomats to arrange Indian countries and hold talks with Premier Thorbjorn Valdemarsson before going home Wednesday evening.

To further study the cause-effect relationship of CFCs on ozone, Harvard University scientists will launch a giant helium balloon, twice as large as a Goodyear blimp, that will act as a giant eye in the stratosphere. There the balloon will gather data on chemical reactions and help establish causes of ozone depletion.

James G. Anderson, a Harvard professor of chemistry, said the balloon will ascend 28 miles above Earth, and then, in a one-hour operation, will lower an instrument packet on a line down 12 miles and reel it back up. Mr. Anderson said he would launch the balloon, which is funded by a \$150,000 grant from NASA, from New Mexico within nine months.

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**Brady Is Facing 4th Operation**

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — White House press secretary James S. Brady faces an increasing possibility of surgery soon because of continued leakage of spinal fluid through his nose, according to his physicians.

Mr. Brady, 40, who was shot in the head in the March 30 assassination attempt on President Reagan, has undergone surgery three times, operations to remove the bullet from his brain, to prevent blood clots from reaching his lung and to repair a membrane in his brain.

He is at George Washington University Hospital and has been described as alert and in good spirits.

**Conductor Karl Boehm Is Reported in Coma**

*The Associated Press*

SALZBURG — Austrian conductor Karl Boehm remained in critical condition Wednesday as his doctors reported him to be in a deep coma.

Mr. Boehm, whose 87th birthday is on Aug. 28, is being cared for at his home here, according to a communiqué released by the office of the Salzburg Music Festival. It said his condition has been critical since early Tuesday. The conductor suffered a stroke in March.

**Union Urges Polish Calm**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

country's greatest need was national consensus.

**EEC Studies Food Deliveries**

*BRUSSELS (Reuters)* — European Economic Community governments have established a special committee to speed up deliveries of cheap food to Warsaw, EEC sources said Wednesday.

The committee, representatives in Brussels of the 10 member nations, will monitor sales from the community's food aid packages and make any necessary adjustments to match available supplies to Poland's urgent needs, they said.

**Labor Petition Brings Arrests in Argentina**

*BUENOS AIRES* — Several leaders of the Argentine stock workers union were arrested Tuesday while passing a petition in the port area that sought greater freedom for labor organizations, it was reported by trade union sources.

Union activity in Argentina is restricted by the military government, and strikes are banned.

**Filipinos Kill 14**

*MANILA* — Two Moslem school teachers were killed and 12 others wounded in a shooting in the southern island of Mindanao Wednesday.

U.S. Studying Plans To Replace Nuclear Shells Held by NATO

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Some officials within the Reagan administration have proposed that the United States keep the 20-year-old, eight-inch nuclear artillery shells deployed in Europe, even with last week's decision to produce new rounds.

U.S. - 3d World War Maneuvers Seen as Key to Sea Treaty

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — The United States and developing countries are engaged in intricate maneuvering here over demands by the Reagan administration for a renegotiation of the complex Law of the Sea Treaty.

Paris Promises Winegrowers To Help Block Italian Imports

PARIS — Talks between angry French winegrowers and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy ended Wednesday with the government agreeing to back producers' demands for protectionary measures against cheap Italian imports.

U.S. Asks Industry's Help To Foil Computer Spying

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The National Security Agency has formed a new center to work with businesses in evaluating methods devised by scientists to prevent unauthorized access to computer systems.

Civil Rights Law Covers Moonies, U.S. Court Rules

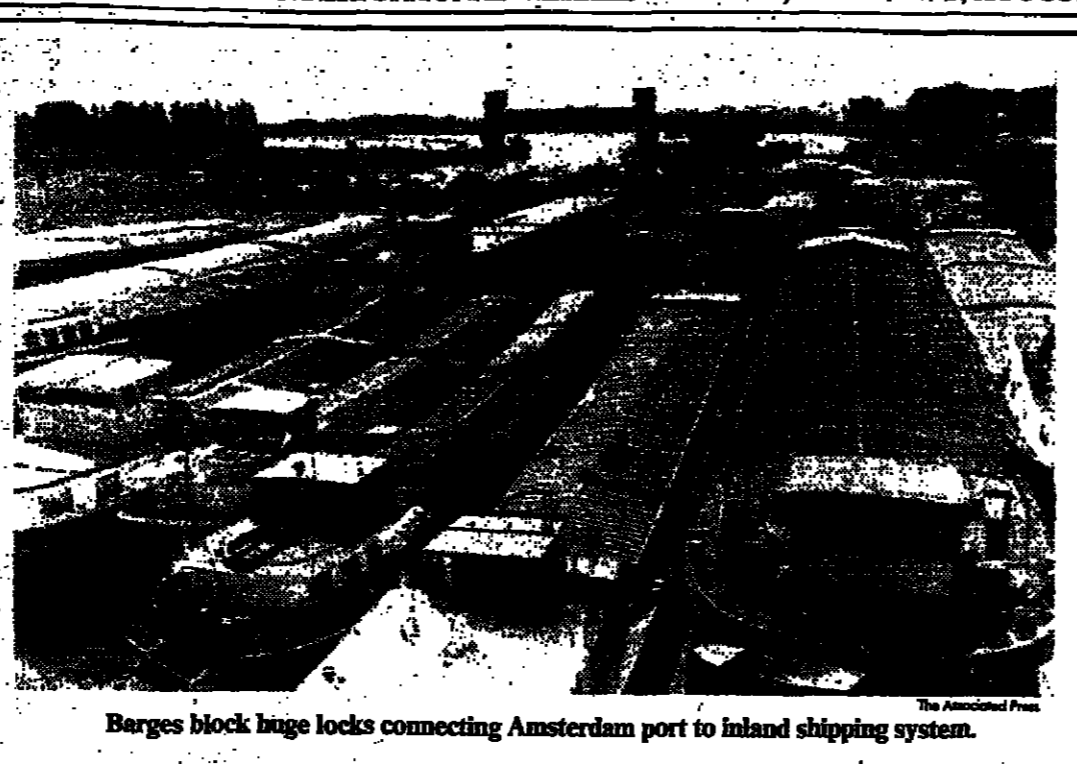
The Associated Press
RICHMOND, Va. — Members of the Unification Church are entitled to the protection of U.S. civil rights laws, a U.S. appeals court has ruled.

3 Die in U.S. Train Wreck

The Associated Press
BEVERLY, Mass. — A commuter train collided head-on with a freight train, killing at least three persons and injuring 27.

Penitent California Parishioners Destroy Their 'Sinful Influences'

The Associated Press
LAKEWOOD, Calif. — Parishioners smashed rock records and liquor bottles, ripped up pornographic magazines and offered up marijuana and drug paraphernalia to Rev. Larry Pyle after he exhorted them to clean their homes of "morally damaging influences."



Barges block huge locks connecting Amsterdam port to inland shipping system.

Dutch Bargemen Continue Blockade of Waterways

The Associated Press
THE HAGUE — State police cleared a protest blockade of barges on the North Sea Canal to the port of Amsterdam Wednesday, but barge owners reformed another blockade near the Belgian border that had been broken up on Tuesday.

Nuclear Mishaps Listed by Bonn

The Associated Press
BONN — An annual security report just published lists 201 accidents in West Germany's 17 nuclear power plants in 1980, five of them "of a special nature," including two with excessive radiation release.

4 Ex-Politicians, Union Backers, Exiled by Chile

United Press International
SANTIAGO — The military government has expelled four former congressmen and government ministers for their support of a labor union federation that the government accuses of being a front for the Communist Party.

U.S. Official in Nicaragua; Ties Seen 'Deteriorating'

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service
MANAGUA — The U.S. State Department official in charge of Latin American affairs has arrived here to begin a brief, hastily planned visit amid warnings by Nicaraguan leaders of a "deteriorating relationship" between the revolutionary Sandinista government and Washington.

Study of Jogging Pigs Now Shows Exercise Benefits Heart Patients

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN DIEGO — Just three years ago, scientists at the University of California, San Diego, surprised and exasperated exercise advocates when they reported that jogging does not necessarily prevent heart attack by boosting collateral circulation.

Oil Rig Worker Killed

The Associated Press
LERWICK, Shetland Islands — An oil rig worker died Wednesday when a helicopter with 14 persons aboard crashed into the North Sea near the Dunbar oil field, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of here, Shell officials reported.

Paris Promises Winegrowers To Help Block Italian Imports

PARIS — Talks between angry French winegrowers and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy ended Wednesday with the government agreeing to back producers' demands for protectionary measures against cheap Italian imports.

U.S. Rebuffs Nuclear Claim

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State Department Wednesday described as "ridiculous" any claim that it is the policy of the Reagan administration to ensure that any future nuclear war would be fought in Europe and not the United States.

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Advertisement for Half Court Tennis, featuring the headline 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY TENNIS' and 'AN Australian company is enjoying worldwide success with a new tennis system.' Includes contact information for Half Court Tennis International Ltd.

Advertisement for 'Study of Jogging Pigs Now Shows Exercise Benefits Heart Patients', detailing a study by scientists at the University of California, San Diego, on the health benefits of jogging for heart patients.

### Maneuvers at Sea

Now that some of the shock has worn off from the Reagan administration's abrupt announcement that passage of a sea-law treaty was not a fait accompli — this year, next year, or perhaps ever — it is time to consider the U.S. objections. James Malone, assistant secretary of state, raised some of them a few days ago at the UN Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva. The U.S. concerns are focused on the part of the draft that deals with deep-seabed mining for nodules containing nickel, manganese, cobalt and copper. Mr. Malone's statement reflected those concerns as well as U.S. unhappiness with some decision-making procedures outlined in the draft.

On the mining question, Washington seems to have two basic objections. The first is that economic returns to the United States would be greater without the treaty than with it. The second is that the agreement would commit the United States to share its most advanced technology with a collectively owned international mining organization.

Those two points are not in dispute. The question is whether the United States, having accepted the treaty's fundamental principle that seabed resources are "the common heritage of mankind," is right in demanding that it provide the maximum possible commercial advantage; and whether the rest of the treaty provides trade-offs in other areas ranging from freedom of passage to fishing regulations and exclusive economic zones, that warrant a trade-off from the United States in this area. The answer is certainly not clear cut.

The main difficulty on decision-making has to do with the composition of the 36-member executive, called the Council, which will be the most powerful institution set up under the treaty. The problem is simple. The United States is not guaranteed membership on the Council and the Soviet Union, for practical purposes, is. It is difficult to imagine circumstances in which the United States would fail to obtain a Council seat, but it is theoretically possible. According to some conference observers, the Third World nations are adamant on this matter, because if the United States were granted a permanent seat, it would be the only country with a guaranteed veto on those key matters that are decided by consensus. As for the Soviet seat, the diplomatic nicety that other Socialist countries might fill the three places reserved for the East bloc seems to have satisfied Third-World countries.

There are other problems involving guarantees for companies that have already staked out mining areas, participation of nongovernmental groups ranging from the EEC to the PLO, maritime boundaries and rule-drafting. But if anything is to scuttle the treaty, it will be the main U.S. objections, which do not seem frivolous. What is uncertain, though, in part because the United States has still not completed its review of the massive draft, is how firm the Reagan administration's commitment is to the "common heritage" principle, on which much of the treaty hinges. If that commitment is genuine, there is still some room for maneuver.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

### Quarreling Over Money

Even the Treasury Department seems to be getting uneasy about the very tight restraint on the money supply, and the continued very high interest rates. Specialists outside the government have been murmuring for some weeks that the present monetary squeeze is pushing the United States from a mild dip toward a severe recession. Now, of all people, Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan says the same thing. In an interview published Friday in The New York Times, he called on the Federal Reserve System to relax a little or, at least, not to let the money supply tighten any further.

As is customary, the interview was followed by a chorus of assurances from the Treasury Department that it represented no change in basic position. You will believe that only if you are the kind of fanatic monetarist who, in the face of vast evidence, believes that the Federal Reserve can control the money supply with absolute precision from week to week. Mr. Regan is no fanatic. There has been a feeling at the Federal Reserve for some months that it is being set up to inherit the blame for any serious malfunction of the Reagan administration's economic strategy. Mr. Regan's interview will do nothing to dispel that impression.

The Treasury's previous comments on this interesting subject delivered quite a different signal to the Federal Reserve. Less than three weeks ago the undersecretary for monetary affairs, Beryl W. Sprinkel, told a congressional committee that inflation will come down "only if we stay on the course of persistent slowing" in the growth of the money supply. Later in his testimony, he added, "Any success in achieving a more rapid slowing of the money growth would be welcome."

The issue here is the movement of a number called M1B, representing currency plus deposits in various kinds of checking accounts. M1B expanded with dizzying speed

in April, and the Federal Reserve tightened up severely. M1B peaked and, since then, has fallen.

If you measure from April, the growth of the money supply as measured by M1B is negative, indicating a dire and destructive degree of restraint. But if you measure from the end of last year, when by convention the targets were set, M1B is only slightly under its target range. Presumably the Federal Reserve anticipates a renewal of business expansion in the fall, carrying M1B up to precisely the level that present policy prescribes.

This whole episode is turning into an example of the political error of allowing one statistic — in this case, a notoriously flaky one — to become the authoritative measure and symbol of a highly complex policy. There is widespread evidence that present monetary policy may be, in reality, more restrictive than M1B indicates. But how to correct it?

Any significant relaxation, in the present atmosphere, risks sending interest rates even higher. That's a perverse reaction, but the money markets have come to see relaxation as the precursor of higher inflation, and the fear of inflation sends the interest rates up. Mr. Sprinkel made that point forcefully in his recent testimony, and he's dead right.

This dilemma offers a premonition of the real dangers inherent in the Reagan economic plan. The plan's central flaw is its easy supposition that tight monetary policy can choke off inflation, while tax cuts expand business prosperity. It's a nice thought, but the world doesn't work that way.

Ending inflation is going to exact real costs in bankruptcies, poor profits and lost jobs. Rational policy has to recognize these costs, and move gradually to keep them within tolerable limits. The risk of damage is now rising.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Month Off

If you wouldn't think of putting a computer terminal in your bedroom — if no one has ever called you a workaholic — if magazine quizzes reveal you to be a Type B and possibly bovine and not an upwardly mobile Type A — if, in short, you like to sniff flowers along the way, you can stop feeling guilty. The U.S. president has said you're O.K.

Ronald Reagan is taking a month off, and he's not calling his vacation by another name. As one of his aides says, "We make no apologies about it."

Nor should they. There is nothing wrong with goofing off for awhile. Snoozing. Taking the waters. Watching the world slow down to a serene spin. Watching one's self turn into a simple human creature again. Nothing at all. Thank you, Mr. President, for the reminder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Assessing the Neutron Bomb

It is a fiction to say that the neutron bomb will not be deployed in Europe. It is useless anywhere else. This is a battlefield weapon par excellence. Whatever its value in deterrence theory it virtually promises nuclear response to a conventional attack, but on a scale small enough to ensure that continental United States and continental Russia could, if they so agree, stay out of it.

The contingency of a Soviet attack, or the threat of one, is still sufficiently remote, in many a European view, not to need an emo-

tionally charged new weapon to guard against it. The introduction of such a weapon makes the U.S. assessment of the contingency appear more immediate than the European. And if that is the U.S. assessment, then Europeans may believe what is intended to forestall might in the event provoke.

NATO has 6,000 nuclear warheads already in Europe. To say that they are not enough, as Mr. Weinberger now says, is to fear the worst. And to fear the worst is to expect that it will happen.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

#### In the International Edition

##### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1906

PARIS — M. Gerault-Richard, in *Aurore*, states that the fact that Persia will soon have a parliament of its own ought to be an object lesson to the czar. "Nicholas II," he declares, "should follow the example of his neighbors. The foolish resistance he opposes to the demands of Russia will finish badly for him and his. If repressive measures had been able to beat back the rising flood of the democracy of the czars his predecessors would long ago have finished with nihilists, terrorists, Socialists and Poles. They hanged and exiled them by the thousands. And what was the result? The present revolution gives the answer with a clearness that neither grand dukes nor bureaucrats can conceal."

##### Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1931

WASHINGTON — One means of disposing of at least a part of the huge supply of wheat now on the government's hands was suggested by the China famine relief board, which proposed that the federal farm board sell 30 million bushels of wheat to be shipped for the use of flood sufferers in the inundated Yangtze valley. The China Famine Relief Board also proposed that this wheat be sold to China on the same terms as the recently discussed sales to Germany and argues that any uncertainty of payment arising out of fears regarding the stability of the present Chinese government is no worse than having a huge supply of government-owned wheat hanging over the market.

### The Hammering Behind the Wall

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The duty officer at West Berlin police headquarters on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961, was a man named Lt. Beck. He was dozing off at 1:45 a.m. when he received a telephone call informing him that the train from East Berlin had been stopped at the Stettin station, that the passengers had been forced to get off and that they were being reimbursed for their tickets.

At 2:07 a.m., the chief of police of the Tiergarten district sent a dispatch saying that East German soldiers were unloading pneumatic drills on Bellevuestrasse, close to the line separating East from West Berlin, that they were setting up concrete poles and linking them with barbed wire.

That day, Gen. de Gaulle was resting at his country home and his foreign minister, Maurice Couve de Murville, was away on vacation. Harold Macmillan, the British prime minister, was hunting wild fowl in Yorkshire. Lord Hume, the head of the Foreign Office, was playing golf in his native Scotland. President Kennedy was at his clan's summer home in Hyannisport and had scheduled Mass in the morning and fishing for the rest of the day. The White House notebook for Aug. 13, 1961, reads: "No other activities for the day."

#### Troops Used

But there was much activity in Berlin, where what was to become the infamous wall was being built. More than 50,000 East German troops had been mobilized to build the wall while the Soviet and Czechoslovak armies were placed on a state of alert. And the wall went up: 164 kilometers of concrete (41 kilometers between the two Berlins and 123 between West Berlin and East Germany); a no-man's-land from 30 to 50 meters wide; a

network of reinforced concrete bunkers; a path for the 14,000 frontier guards who always go by twos and watch over each other; a road reserved for military vehicles and ambulances; a water-filled trench; barbed wire obstacles, electronic gates and 600 man-hunting police dogs.

West German newspapers headlined "Ostberlin Abgeschlossen" — East Berlin Is Closed Tight — and a sign went up on the western side of the wall: "Liberty Ends Here." At the same time, a huge banner was erected on the eastern side of the wall, proclaiming: "The Frontier of Victory." All the slogans were right.

#### Vote With Feet

From a very particular point of view, it was indeed a victory for the East. The wall was the last link in a 1,345-kilometer long border, from the Baltic to Czechoslovakia, the best guarded border in the world. Technology was king and the East Germans boasted of an ultimate gadget, a system that sets off automatic machine-gun fire at the slightest touch of the barbed wire. And the guns are aimed automatically so that anyone within a radius of 20 meters is hit in the head, chest and the stomach.

The last victim to date is Marietta Dorkowski, who was killed Nov. 22, 1980. She was the 72d fatality in 20 years. Marietta was only 18 years old — two years younger than the wall — and she wanted to live free in the West.

Before the wall went up, more than 3 million East Germans had voted against the Communist regime with their feet, by leaving their homes to live in the West. In 1959, about 143,000 East Germans emigrated; in 1960, the number went up to 199,000. In 1961, 30,000 were leaving each month, but the figure was close to 2,000 a



The Brandenburg Gate, 1961

day in June, July and the beginning of August.

Shops were closing in East Berlin, not for lack of goods, but for lack of sales personnel. Crops could not be harvested. All economic forecasts were frittering away. The nation's health services were being reduced to nothing for lack of doctors and school classes waited in vain for teachers to arrive. And what was still worse for the Communist regime, more than half of the escapees were less than 25 years old.

By building the wall, the East German state was able to stop the fatal hemorrhage of its population. And since the wall went up, only 170,000 East Germans have managed to flee, most of them through a trip to another, less-rigid Communist country, such as Yugoslavia.

Others have used false passports or the services of professional smugglers. Some have gone by foot or on bicycle, by truck or by swimming the river separating the two sectors. Two families built a hot-air balloon

to cross the frontier and others, the very desperate, have themselves arrested in the hope of being ransomed sooner or later by West Germany.

The Berlin Wall is not a frontier between two states, but between two worlds, two civilizations, two scales of values. And it is more than a frontier, it is a lesson in history. After 20 years, the wall is now a familiar part of the everyday world, and it is also a symbol.

It is first a symbol of weakness and fear of a state and system that must erect a wall of death around itself in order to survive. It is also a symbol of the West's refusal to see reality, and we only because the barbed wire set up in 1961 was made in Britain. Finally, the wall shows the utmost limits of the Byzantine meanders of Ostpolitik, which never, even at its warmest point, was able to do away with this horrid monument to the Cold War.

"No one will go fight for Berlin," Mr. Macmillan declared that day in 1961 on the

Yorkshire moors. It was a phrase that was to be repeated in 1968, during the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and in 1979, when the Red Army moved into Afghanistan.

#### Laughing

"If we do nothing," Willy Brandt, then mayor of Berlin, said in 1961, "the Communists will have a great laugh."

They will not laugh long. The real alternative is not between dying for Berlin or dying laughing. It is something else again.

The real chink in the Berlin Wall will come from the East, not the West. The wall is already being hammered at by the reverberation from the events in Poland.

Apparently, all is calm in East Germany, but tracts are being circulated demanding more freedom. And if guns are not yet being fired, personal searches on the East German-Polish frontier are tougher, nastier, more frightening than at the wall.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

### An Official View: The Neutron Bomb

### The Case for the Controversial Weapon

By Caspar W. Weinberger

The writer is U.S. secretary of defense.

WASHINGTON — Suppose that it were possible to increase the military effectiveness of a battlefield weapon and, at the same time, reduce substantially the number of civilians who would be killed by its use just because they were unlucky enough to live near where the war was taking place.

Suppose, further, that the weapon were designed to stop a massive invasion by enemy armor that might otherwise roll, in blitzkrieg fashion, across democratic Europe and the territory of our principal allies.

Suppose, finally, that in addition the weapon's ability to help blunt an invasion of Europe and save thousands of innocent civilian lives, it was safer, had increased range and better security, and replaced older weapons on a less than one-for-one basis — so that the total number of weapons would actually decline.

Neutron weapons, which President Reagan has decided to produce, have precisely these characteristics. Moreover, they have a crucial characteristic that is more important than anything else about them: they would reduce the likelihood that, even in a crisis, the Russians would be tempted to launch an attack on our European allies. They thus promise to add to the credibility of our deterrent; and because they do that, they actually reduce the likelihood that nuclear weapons would ever be used in a European war.

It is ironic that much of the opposition to the neutron weapons is based on the belief that they are immoral — despite their role in deterring war while making the Western democracies safer for individual liberty and moral expression. The explanation lies in the abundant misinformation about neutron weapons, some of it intentionally based on ignorance of the facts, but most of it deliberately disseminated by a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign based in Moscow. Thus the president's decision to proceed with the production of neutron weapons for stockpiling on U.S. territory was bound to be controversial, especially in Europe, which has been the center of a Soviet propaganda campaign that began in the last administration and that exploited both European fear and an unfortunate impression of U.S. indecisiveness.

The president's decision to produce and stockpile neutron weapons on U.S. territory is intended to strike a prudent balance between European sensitivities, on the one hand, and, on the other, the necessity to make difficult decisions affecting U.S. forces on their merits. The making of those decisions cannot be turned over to even our closest allies, although any ultimate deployment of neutron weapons to any country would come

only after consultation with the countries affected.

In the meantime, it is possible that European attitudes toward neutron weapons will evolve, that a clearer understanding of the case for their deployment will emerge in Europe despite Soviet efforts to misrepresent our purpose and to obscure the facts.

The crucial facts are these:

1. A massive Soviet buildup sustained over many years has threatened

the balance in the European theater against the West, requiring the modernization of NATO's deterrent forces, as well as of our own capability to deter Soviet threats in other theaters.

2. A more certain NATO capability to hunt a Soviet invasion of Europe will strengthen our ability to deter attack there and lessen the likelihood of either conventional or nuclear war elsewhere.
3. Neutron weapons are more effective

and would do less unintended damage to civilian populations than the weapons they replace.

The unrelenting Soviet buildup of the last decade flies in the face of the Soviet claim to desire détente with the West; it makes a mockery of the indignation with which the Russians have attacked this decision to protect our deterrent.

There are those who worry that

the neutron weapon, because a would not curtail massive civilian fatalities near the battlefield, more likely to be used than the weapon it replaces. The logical conclusion of this reasoning is that we should make our weapons as indiscriminately damaging as possible — so that worldwide is deterred from using them. That is not the sort of deterrence that will keep the peace.

©1981, The New York Times.

### Extinction for the Baha'is in Iran?

By Firuz Kazemzadeh

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The Baha'is in Iran are in danger of extermination. Not a week passes without a sinister incident. Already more than 60 people — storekeepers, artisans, teachers, government employees, doctors and a distinguished university professor — have been lynched by mobs or executed by revolutionary firing squads. Hundreds have been dismissed from jobs; thousands have lost their homes and possessions.

From every province pour in accounts of atrocities. Two men are burned alive in Shahmirzad; a clinic is dynamited in Kava; a community center is burned to the ground in Tavil; graves are desecrated at Hosenabad; houses and shops are set on fire in Zanjan; mobs attack Baha'is in Ardistan; families that refuse to recant their faith are driven out of several villages near Hamadan; a man, his wife, their 7-year-old child and 4-year-old grandchild are beaten nearly to death with iron-tipped staves near Bijqan; the Baha'is are forbidden to bury their dead in the cemetery at Chahbahar; the Baha'i hospital is confiscated in Teheran; seven Baha'is are executed in Yazd.

#### Sham Trials

Authorities conduct sham trials of Baha'is that invariably result in their conviction. The charges hurled at Baha'is by prosecutors, shouted by crowds in the streets, spread by the press, radio and television and glossed from the pulpit by the Shiite clergy are always the same. They include the promotion of prostitution, cooperation with Zionism, spying for imperialist powers, corruption on earth and warring against God.

This assault against the approximately 400,000 Baha'is is not confined to individuals now is it a mere outburst of religious passion. It is a case of well-planned genocide. The scope of the attack became clear a year ago when the entire national governing body of the Baha'is of Iran was kidnapped and disappeared without a trace.

Allegations that the Baha'i faith is a political conspiracy serving the interests of foreign powers have been made by the Shiite clergy and the government in Iran and by the representatives abroad. They contend that the Baha'is were favored by the shah's government and that they ran both the infamous secret police, SAVAK, and the government. Stories make it appear that all the ills of a rapidly changing society are directly attributable to the machinations of an accursed group of heretics.

retrograde elements of Iranian society feel for the Baha'i faith has nothing to do with politics. It is inspired by a primitive religious fanaticism. A century ago, before the modern notions of religious tolerance penetrated Iran, the Islamic religious men did not bother to hide the true reasons for their hostility to the Baha'i faith. They saw it as a dangerous heresy and its followers as apostates who deserved death. That the Baha'is worshipped the same God and held the Koran to be divinely inspired scripture made matters worse. The Baha'is also believe in progressive revelation. They repudiated the notion that non-Muslims are unclean. They taught principles that the clerics found intolerable: universal peace and the unity of mankind, the equality of sexes, the harmony of religion and science, universal education. That the Baha'is have no clergy, trusting the leadership of their community instead to elective bodies, is an affront to the arrogant religious leaders.

Unlike Jews and Christians, who belong to distinct ethnic groups and cultures, the Baha'is were Persian and Azerbaijani-speaking converts from Islam. They were an organic part of the Iranian nation and could not be confined to physical and spiritual ghetto, they could only be exterminated. And the Shiite clergy have long been trying to achieve this.

As times change, so change rationalizations and slogans. In the 20th century, the Baha'i faith could no longer be attacked on purely theological grounds. Secularism has influenced the educated who embrace nationalism as a surrogate religion. To turn them against their Baha'i fellow citizens it was necessary to show that the Baha'is were unpatriotic. Their opponents resorted to lies, including the production of fake historical documents. During the revolution of 1906-1911, reactionary religious

men in the shah's camp charged that the Persian constitutional movement was a Baha'i plot to take over the country. Simultaneously those clerics who led that revolution in an uneasy alliance with a handful of liberals accused the Baha'is of supporting despotism. Neither side would acknowledge that the Baha'is, adhering to the principle of noninvolvement in partisan politics, remained neutral.

During the anti-Communist 1930s, the Baha'is were linked with Russia, Czarist and Soviet. When U.S. influence in the Middle East increased after World War II, the Baha'is were linked by their opponents to the United States. More recently they have been accused of supporting Zionism. One may expect that soon they will be linked

to Iraq or some other hostile power.

In spite of a century of persecution, Iran's Baha'is remain loyal to the country that is not only their homeland but also the land where their religion was born. However, their fate should not be hidden from the world by a veil of misrepresentation. Humanity should be aware of the plight of a peaceful, law-abiding community in the clutches of a relentless and unscrupulous foe.

Firuz Kazemzadeh, professor of history and chairman of the Board of Middle Eastern Studies at Yale, is a member of the national governing body of the American Baha'i organization. He wrote this article for The New York Times.



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# Berlin Wall: 20 Years as a Symbol Of Division Between East and West

By Peter Miller

**B**ERLIN — In the predawn hours of Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961, soldiers and factory workers in paramilitary uniform rolled barbed wire across the center of Berlin, and the Cold War entered a new phase: The Berlin Wall was born.

At its 20th anniversary, and with a chill descending on the decade of the 1970s, the wall is still a symbol of the division of Europe between East and West — a tangible example of the "Iron Curtain."

Acceptance of the wall has grown with the generation born since it was constructed. In its relevance to the lives of ordinary East Berliners today, the words of a woman early on Berlin's first morning as a divided city have proved prophetic.

She was asked what she would miss most. She replied: "Ravioli. I used to bring two tins home for a weekend treat."

The inability to buy the foodstuffs and consumer goods seen nightly on West Berlin television is the East Berliners' most common complaint about the wall. East Berlin women know opening hours and sale prices at department stores they can never visit.

The East German government regards the wall as a national frontier and "Westberlin," written as one word, as an anomalous foreign enclave, a base for infiltration and espionage.

In the East, the anniversary will be officially celebrated. Street-corner posters show a 1961 photograph of the Brandenburg Gate — once a German imperial symbol, guarded by paramilitary troops — inset on a picture

of modern East German soldiers. It proclaims: "Aug. 13, 1961 — for our security."

The wall has become West Berlin's biggest tourist attraction, inspiring souvenirs ranging from postcards of the wooden crosses commemorating shot-down escapees to T-shirts emblazoned with "Berlin — Check-point Charlie."

The wall is smaller than most tourists expect, most of it a little over 10 feet (three meters) high. But its slabs of white concrete facing West Berlin are the last hurdle for anyone attempting to cross unofficially from the East.

There are, in fact, two walls. The border zone between them is up to 200 yards wide, an area of ditches, anti-tank defenses, nail traps and watchtowers, but no evidence of mines or automatic guns such as those that exist on the border between East and West Germany.

There are about 260 dog runs in which large German shepherds are loosed. Once many of the dogs were on long leashes, but that turned out to be too convenient for some escapees, who used the leashes to throttle the animals.

The wall not only splits Berlin but weaves an eccentric circle of about 103 miles (165 kilometers) around West Berlin. From the air, it looks like a sandy irrigation channel bounded by an innocent fence.

The border follows old administrative districts created by Prussian bureaucrats rather than military engineers, and some remarkable anomalies have resulted.

After Aug. 13, 1961, inhabitants of Steinstricken, a small area in the southwest, officially part of the western sectors of Berlin

but cut off by several hundred yards, found themselves isolated and had to go through border controls even to shop. Eventually barter and negotiation secured a narrow road and rail corridor, but the wall runs close on either side.

Nearby, a similar East German salient protrudes into West Berlin, and the wall bulges to incorporate it. One pointed salient of the wall juts out from the east into the northern, French sector of the city, cutting off a former main road in order to surround one street. It is known to Berliners as "the duck's beak" because of its shape.

**Papers at Windows**

But most bizarre is a part of the western edge of West Berlin, where, at one point, the wall has doors with doorbells. Two tiny strips of land on the western bank of the Havel River contain 33 garden plots and weekend cottages owned by West Berlin families. They are part of West Berlin, but cut off by 30 yards of East Germany.

To get to one of the riverside retreats, the owner has to ring a doorbell, wait for the automatic opening of the door and walk under surveillance to the property. Fishing and swimming in the river are not allowed. The Havel is East German and so are the fish.

The quirks of Berlin's division are not only their papers, displaying them through closed car windows.

Although the East German government geographically, The Western allies — France, Britain and the United States — do not recognize East Berlin as the capital of East Germany. To them it is the Soviet zone of occupied Berlin.



Modern East German buildings, at right, face older buildings of West Berlin just yards away across the Berlin Wall.

When allied officials cross to East Berlin by car, they regard East German guards as Soviet stand-ins and refuse to let them touch the wall as a bulwark of Socialism against capitalist penetration. It is also aware of its propaganda value to the West.

Last year, the wall was rebuilt in uniform style at Bernauerstrasse, where for 19 years housefronts, razed to one-story level, had been the wall itself. Many Western photogra-

phers had made telling use of a wire-meshed window in the wall, occasionally with curtains still fluttering.

More than 70 East Germans are known to have died trying to cross the wall. But it has succeeded in protecting East Germany from much of the social damage of a drain of people.

In the West, even the graffiti on the white concrete is milder, less polemical and more whimsical than in the East. "Made in the USSR" and "Death Alley" have faded beside fresh-painted quips, such as — in a reference to East German party leader Erich Honecker — "Turn the light out, Mr. Honecker, you're the last to leave."

And to Western ears there is irony in that this summer's hit record in East Berlin is a song by the English rock group Pink Floyd, whose chorus is: "All in all you're just another brick in the wall."

# After the Decimation: Ugandan Province Sustains a Fight Against Famine

By Iain Guest

**T**OKORA, Uganda — Every day, small groups of Karamojong tribesmen slip into this tiny community in northeastern Uganda, seeking treatment at the hospital. All are carefully screened for swollen bellies or loss of body fluids — the first telltale signs of malnutrition and famine.

A year ago, the makeshift hospital at Tokora was a scene of devastation, its floor slippery and reeking of sickness, its compound dotted with tiny infants left to die by their exhausted parents. The scene was repeated throughout the sparsely populated Karamoja province — Karamojong people, famed throughout East Africa for their belligerence, waited listlessly by the roadside, or crowded into Roman Catholic missions in the hope of finding food.

Last year's famine killed an estimated 30,000 people — one-tenth of Karamoja's total population. One year later, the survivors have regained their strength. They crowd around visitors, strutting and posing for photos, sporting T-shirts, or showing off sinewy limbs beneath the traditional Karamojong cloak.

Most aid officials in Uganda are now confident there will be no recurrence of last year's famine; but they also agree that Karamoja faces an uncertain future. Some kind of long-term development plan is essential if the Karamojong are to recover completely and avoid total dependency on food aid; but few are optimistic that any plans will bear fruit in the chaos and insecurity that is now gripping Uganda.

As a result, most of the energies of a large and costly international aid effort are still being directed at providing emergency food. But this, too, is an uphill battle. Although the costs of getting food into Karamoja are currently running at \$350,000 a month — making it one of the most expensive operations of its kind — a series of meetings with donors has raised only \$2.8 million from just four governments, forcing the United Nations agencies involved in the aid program to draw heavily from their own budgets.

Partly as a result — and partly because of the improving food situation — most agencies are planning to scale down their operations after the end of this month. This will cut the food handouts to around 700 tons a month (compared to the current level of 2,000 tons) and make it necessary for the Ugandan government to assume more responsibility for running the fleets of food trucks and providing fuel.

Although the agencies' options have been drastically curtailed by the lack of funds, some fear this is expediting too much of the ramshackle Ugandan administration, which is hard-pressed even to pay for its regular oil imports (\$4 million a week) or guarantee security in the capital, Kampala. In addition, some believe the agencies will be undermining their capacity to mount another relief effort in Kara-

moja if famine strikes again, and also compromising the success of the scaled-down program after Aug. 31.

The extension will be necessary because, as has so often happened in the past, the weather has been a bitter disappointment. In March and April the rains were so heavy that they washed away whole stretches of Karamoja's dirt roads. At the urging of aid officials, the Karamojong rushed to plant corn and sorghum, the traditional crops, over an impressive 64,000 acres (26,000 hectares).

Then came May — normally the wettest month of the year. Instead, the Karamojong looked up to cloudless skies and the first breaths of hot air that presage the dry season. The premature stalks of corn began to wither, and UN officials now estimate that as much as 40 percent of the crops in the central belt of the province may have been lost.

**A Certain Delicacy**

Like other parts of Africa that support nomads, notably the Ogaden and Sahel, Karamoja is no stranger to patchy rains. One analysis of the years 1919 to 1956 found that the rains were excellent in only five years; in seven years there was a total crop failure.

But such calamities have been surmounted in the past because of a delicate relationship between man and the environment. Karamojong men are accustomed to traveling for months with their cattle, following the sparse rains and living off a mixture of cow's blood and milk. Women and children, meanwhile, stay at home tending small vegetable plots in the *boma* — the family settlement.

This has provided an alternative source of food when drought struck the crops or disease attacked cattle. And the pattern persisted until the 1979 war that deposed Idi Amin, when the army at Moroto, capital of the province, was looted and thousands of weapons and rounds of ammunition stolen. Suddenly, cattle-raiding and sporadic skirmishing with spears turned into bloody battles as the tribesmen from around Moroto turned their new firepower on traditional enemies in the northern region of Dodoth. Dodoth was soon stripped of cattle, and its people bore the brunt of the famine when the rains failed.

Security has, if anything, deteriorated since last year. Although aid officials are generally ignored by the cattle raiders, two were fired upon in recent weeks, and on Monday, a nun working at a Roman Catholic school was killed when bandits fired on her vehicle near Moroto.

**Cattle Barons**

Throughout Karamoja, the raiding has created a climate of petty crime and lawlessness, in which food stores are looted and even corn stolen from the fields.

Meanwhile, Karamoja's food balance has been so drastically altered that aid officials regularly fly over huge stretches without spotting a single head of cattle, and then pass over a

vast herd. Despite reports that the cattle have been smuggled into Kenya, and even Somalia, most are believed to be still within Karamoja. Cattle barons have grown casual about flaunting their wealth — even calling on UN officials to vaccinate their stolen animals against disease.

All agree that in this climate, to reintroduce cattle into the most seriously affected areas would be to invite trouble. But there are radically different views about what the response should be. Some aid officials are inclined to accept the cattle thefts as a fair accompaniment to "Tragic but irreversible" is how the situation appears to Gilbert Greenall, who heads the program of Oxfam, the British relief agency.

Diplomats in Kampala, too, hold out little hope that the government of President Milton Obote will reassert control in Karamoja at a time when Uganda is beset by political violence. One diplomat said that there was little political pressure on Mr. Obote to move against the cattle raiders and little sympathy for Karamoja in other parts of Uganda, some of which have themselves been raided. The province is represented by just four legislators in the 128-member Parliament. It has no natural resources of value, and little food.

Mr. Greenall believes the only answer is to encourage people to move to, and farm, the fertile western crescent of Karamoja, which has relatively predictable rainfall and is underpopulated because the tsetse fly brings disease to cattle. One such settlement has already attracted 2,500 people. At the same time, Oxfam is pushing ahead with small agricultural projects — beekeeping and goat rearing — which may escape the depredations of the raiders.

**Cattle Rustling**

Other foreign relief workers, however, believe that the security of Karamoja must be improved before such long-term development plans can be considered. This attitude stems partly from an unwillingness to see one of Africa's last pastoralist cultures destroyed, and partly from a realization of the magnitude of the task of resettling thousands of seminomads. Similar schemes — notably in Somalia, where nomads from the Ogaden are being converted to fishermen — have met with only partial success.

"Karamoja's environment will never support full-scale agriculture," said one official in Kampala. "The only long-term answer is for the province to take food from other, more fertile areas of Uganda. In the meantime, the cattle raiding has simply got to be controlled, and the stolen cattle redistributed."

However vital for the future of Karamoja — and indirectly for other nomadic peoples — this debate has taken second place behind the more immediate task of ensuring the smooth distribution of emergency food rations. The program is coordinated in Kampala by Melissa Wells, a former U.S. diplomat who now serves as UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's special representative in Uganda and

also heads the aid program of the UN Development Program.

The second link in the chain is the World Food Program, which procures the food and transports it as far as Soroti, west of Karamoja. The final responsibility, for actually handing out the food, rests with three voluntary agencies — Oxfam, the Red Cross, and a French organization, Action Internationale Contre la Faim.

Mrs. Wells freely admits that this machinery was hurriedly put together during last year's emergency. After a rocky first few months, during which food arrived irregularly and trucks broke down, it is now credited with the distribution of between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of food a month — and above all with the visible absence of malnutrition.

"Amazingly enough, the system works," said Mrs. Wells. "There's just no comparison with last year."

At a time when the United Nations is desperately seeking an effective response to disasters and emergencies, particularly in Africa,

this machinery has at times appeared to offer something of a model in that it combines the expertise of several specialized agencies and is directed at a specific area.

**"Trucking Agency"**

Despite this, many relief workers in Karamoja feel the program has been crippled by the lack of any overall coordination. Officials of Unicef are particularly concerned that it has turned into what one called "a glorified trucking agency" — a far cry from its mandate for child welfare. Some feel Unicef should either have volunteered to lead the whole Karamoja operation, as it did in Cambodia, or stay out altogether.

Although Unicef is prepared to help in another emergency, it plans to turn over maintenance of its trucks to the Ugandan Central Transport Union and concentrate on improving nutrition and water supplies throughout Uganda. This has become more urgent with outbreaks of typhoid and cholera in Kampala.

The three voluntary agencies distributing

food face what is perhaps the keenest dilemma of all — whether to give out free food to the Karamojong or use it as wages to promote small-scale village development. The Red Cross, with no mandate for development, sees the task as primarily one of food distribution; but Oxfam, with a tradition of assisting agriculture, prefers to give out the food in return for work on roads, bridges and bush clearance, which it hopes will ease the transition from pastoral life to agriculture and reduce the dependency on food from outside.

Critics argue that a Western work ethic has no place in Karamoja, and that food-for-work projects simply give the government an excuse for not addressing the overriding problem of security.

The overall result is an absence of any central direction, and a mood of dissatisfaction among the relief workers that belies their achievements and seems certain to hinder the search for more funds if, as some predict, Karamoja remains dependent on international largesse for several years to come.



The faces of famine in Uganda's Karamoja province last year

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# Foreign Groups Bring Visual Drama Back to London

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Miracles do still happen. To a London theater still trying to overcome the after-effects of one of the worst winters on record and a royal wedding that erupted playhouses as effectively as a bomb scare has come a quite remarkable international theater season.

Remarkable not only because it has been several seasons since the late Peter Dinklage and the Aldwych Theatre had to abandon the multinational trappings of their World Theatre Season for reasons of expense, but also because the new 12-day London International Festival of Theatre (LIFT), which ends Saturday, has been put together by three hitherto inexperienced 24-year-old impresarios, who after grants and commercial sponsorship have been accounted for will have brought the whole extravaganza in on a budget of around £100,000 from private sources.

For that, London last week and this has been getting a total of nine overseas dramatic companies coming from as far afield as Brazil, Malaysia, Peru, Japan and Poland. Theaters such as the Lyric Hammersmith, the Shaw, the ICA, the Tricycle and the Old and New Half Moons have been invaded by troupes of actors, dancers and singers, while fringe events have included demonstrations of street theater outside St. Paul's and debates on such topics as the need for a new critical language and the implications of state or public funding.

**Other Events**

LIFT has also been giving us a one-man show from Peru; two Grotowski-inspired Polish drama companies; a West German group called Die Vaganten whose offering was an "Ufaust" complete with Frankenstein, Harlequin and an actress playing Marlene Dietrich; not to mention a Japanese drama about an ogre and, from Toulouse, the French Greta Chute Libre company with its baroque theatrical mirror game called "Glaces."

Het Werkteater from Amsterdam is also here with a drama of

homosexuality, "One of Them," and by way of utter contrast the Susanna ensemble from Malaysia is doing a dance drama called "Jeanyana."

Britain is represented by a street theater company from Bath, but if I return to the Brazilians and "Macunaima," it is because it is in the nature of an event, an epic account of man's self-destruction in the name of mechanical progress, which over 3½ hours manages to work its way through almost all the forms of theater that have been largely abandoned by commercial drama in Europe.

Those, like me, unacquainted with Portuguese, were not much helped by the lack of any sort of simultaneous or written translation of the dialogue, but the color and movement of Anneses Filho's production made up for a lot of that. Actors were galvanized into great surging, cross-stage movements, whether to impersonate a crowded Rio bus or an orgy in honor of the sun goddess. This was a royal hunt on an epic and remarkable scale, taken from Mario de Andrade's Brazilian "Candide" and filling the stage with an extraordinary affirmation of the human spirit in all its chaos and confusion.

And alone would have justified the festival, but the point is that it was not alone, and that London has at last again been given a window on the dramatic world that lies beyond these shores and beyond the power of language alone. For that, we should all be grateful to three 24-year-olds who, when told it couldn't be done, declined to listen and did it.

# Opera

## 'Tristan' Tops Offerings At the Bayreuth Festival

By David Stevens  
*International Herald Tribune*

BAYREUTH, West Germany — The new production of "Tristan und Isolde" that has been the principal novelty of this year's festival has brought with it a trio of artists making their first appearances in the mother church of Wagnerians — Jean-Pierre Ponnelle as stage director and designer, Daniel Barenboim as conductor, and the American soprano Johanna Meier as Isolde.

Past encounters between Wagner's multilayered symbolism and Ponnelle's hyperactive imagination have not always been happy ones, but this "Tristan" glows with a visual beauty that is a reminder that Ponnelle was first of all a designer, and remains a master at getting what he wants from material and lighting. This production also drips with sexual symbolism — phallic, ovular, vaginal — but then so does "Tristan," and for the most part the action on its primary level stays close to the text while weaving its erotic fabric.



René Kollo and Johanna Meier in Act I of "Tristan und Isolde" at Bayreuth.

**Trees as Leitmotiv**

Each act is dominated by a tree, and trees can be used in both masculine and feminine ways. In the first act the tree doubles as the prow of a recognizable ship, with Isolde's quarters both separated from and linked to the rest of the vessel by a scrim-curtain sail. In the second, a richly blossoming tree stands for the whole garden, standing by a spring from which the lovers drink, as they drink the love potion from a bowl on Isolde's board. The garden glows with growing intensity until Isolde plunges the torch into the spring and light into darkness; later a soft dawn abruptly changes to harsh grayness when the lovers are discovered, completing an act in which lighting was a principal dramatic element.

The third act is set on a craggy slate outcropping dominated by a tree with its trunk split, as if by lightning. It could also be seen as an upside-down version of Act I, Tristan's sudden awareness of love being a kind of birth, and his death beneath the upward thrusting limbs that frame Isolde during the "Liebestod."

**Success for Soprano**

As a conductor, Barenboim has a marked predilection for the German Romantic repertory and for the flexible, expansive approach to it that marked the prewar generation of Central European conductors. But the secrets of this kind of sorcery are not so easily solved in practice, and broad tempos can become merely slow; the pace of "O sink hernieder," among other parts

## Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 12, 1981

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Albania	100%	Algeria	100%
Algeria	100%	Argentina	100%
Argentina	100%	Australia	100%
Australia	100%	Austria	100%
Austria	100%	Belgium	100%
Belgium	100%	Canada	100%
Canada	100%	Denmark	100%
Denmark	100%	France	100%
France	100%	Germany	100%
Germany	100%	Greece	100%
Greece	100%	India	100%
India	100%	Italy	100%
Italy	100%	Japan	100%
Japan	100%	South Korea	100%
South Korea	100%	Spain	100%
Spain	100%	Sweden	100%
Sweden	100%	Switzerland	100%
Switzerland	100%	Taiwan	100%
Taiwan	100%	Thailand	100%
Thailand	100%	United Kingdom	100%
United Kingdom	100%	USA	100%

## European Stock Markets

August 12, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Stock	Price	Change
Amsterdam	AFG	12.50	+0.10
	ABN	11.20	+0.05
	AMV	10.80	+0.02
	ASR	11.50	+0.08
	ASL	12.10	+0.12
	ASR	11.80	+0.05
	ASL	12.30	+0.15
	ASR	11.90	+0.07
	ASL	12.40	+0.18
	ASR	12.00	+0.10
Brussels	ABN	11.50	+0.05
	ASR	12.20	+0.12
	ASL	11.80	+0.08
	ASR	12.50	+0.15
	ASL	12.00	+0.10
	ASR	12.30	+0.13
	ASL	11.90	+0.09
	ASR	12.40	+0.16
	ASL	12.10	+0.11
	ASR	12.20	+0.14
Frankfurt	ABN	11.80	+0.06
	ASR	12.40	+0.14
	ASL	12.00	+0.10
	ASR	12.60	+0.16
	ASL	12.10	+0.11
	ASR	12.50	+0.15
	ASL	12.20	+0.12
	ASR	12.40	+0.14
	ASL	12.30	+0.13
	ASR	12.50	+0.15
Milan	ABN	12.00	+0.08
	ASR	12.60	+0.16
	ASL	12.20	+0.12
	ASR	12.80	+0.18
	ASL	12.30	+0.13
	ASR	12.70	+0.17
	ASL	12.40	+0.14
	ASR	12.60	+0.16
	ASL	12.50	+0.15
	ASR	12.70	+0.17

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Stock	Price	Change
ABN	11.50	+0.05
ASR	12.20	+0.12
ASL	11.80	+0.08
ASR	12.50	+0.15
ASL	12.00	+0.10
ASR	12.30	+0.13
ASL	11.90	+0.09
ASR	12.40	+0.16
ASL	12.10	+0.11
ASR	12.20	+0.14

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00
14.25	12.50	AA	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.25	12.50	14.25	+0.00

Trade Talks To Focus on Prevention

U.S., EEC and Japan Aim to Avert Clashes

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
NEW YORK Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States, the Common Market and Japan have worked out a special arrangement to tackle trade and investment issues before they erupt into major disputes...

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

IBM Introduces Home Computer

NEW YORK — International Business Machines entered the personal computer market Wednesday, introducing a computer for use in homes, schools and small businesses that will sell for as little as \$1,600.

Seagram to Trade Conoco Stock for Du Pont's

NEW YORK — Seagram, the Canadian distiller, conceded defeat Tuesday in its bid to take over Conoco.

Conoco Finds Oil in Dutch North Sea

LONDON — Conoco said Wednesday its subsidiary Continental Netherlands Oil has apparently made a significant oil find at its K-18-2 wells in the Dutch North Sea.

Sanyo Electric Predicts Record Income

TOKYO — Sanyo Electric said Wednesday it expects to report record consolidated net income of 33.5 billion yen (\$142 million) on record sales of 1.20 trillion yen for the business year ending Nov. 30, up 11 percent and 31 percent respectively from last year.

Japanese Textile Exports Experience Surprise Boom

By Masayoshi Kanabayashi
AP-Dow Jones
TOKYO — Japanese textile exports are booming despite the general plan of Japan's industrial strategists, which calls for exports to come increasingly from more sophisticated, manufacturing sectors such as computers and robots.

No Devaluation Of Franc: Delors

PARIS — Rumors of a realignment of the European Monetary System and a devaluation of the French franc are unfounded, French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Wednesday.

U.K. Posts First Rise In Output in 4 Months

LONDON — Industrial output in Britain rose in June for the first time in four months, official figures showed Wednesday, bringing hope that the nation's recession may be ending.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42
on August 10, 1981: U.S. \$91.81
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

GM Plans Car Output With Suzuki

U.S. Maker to Buy Stake Under Accord

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — General Motors announced Wednesday a three-way transaction in which it will jointly produce minivans with the Japan's Suzuki Motor Co.

N.Y. Stocks Off Slightly

NEW YORK — New York stock prices finished a day of erratic performance by closing lower Wednesday, reflecting the market's unhappiness about the lack of movement in interest rates.

Dollar Sinks Then Gains in Wild Trading

PARIS — Turbulent trading in world currency markets Wednesday produced wild fluctuations in exchange rates with the dollar falling sharply in early European trading before recovering a bit at the end of the day and gaining still more in New York.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and various exchange rates for major currencies like the Dollar, Swiss Franc, and others.

NOTICE

to the holders of Petrofina warrants attached to the 4.5%-1973/1988 Malina bonds.

U.S. Slowdown Poses Risks for Reagan Plan

By Kenneth H. Bacon
AP-Dow Jones

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration was counting on a business slowdown to help check inflation, but the slowdown now well under way may turn out to be so severe as to stand in the way of another administration goal, a balanced budget.

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The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

In Cooperation with Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Advertisement for SEK (Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit) featuring Japanese Yen Bonds and listing various financial institutions.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s., High, Low, Class, NYSE, Close, Pct. Chg., Quot., Close. Includes sub-tables for (Continued from Page 6) and various stock listings.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s., High, Low, Class, NYSE, Close, Pct. Chg., Quot., Close. Includes sub-tables for 12 Month Stock, 12 Month Stock, and 12 Month Stock.

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London Metals Market (Prices in sterling per metric ton), London Commodities (Prices in sterling per metric ton), Paris Commodities (Prices in French francs per metric ton).

Agricultural Development Project - Nigeria. The Oyo State Government is implementing an integrated Agricultural Development Project in the northern part of the State. This multi-million US dollar project will be jointly financed by the Oyo State Government, the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank...

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES. INTERNATIONAL REAL-ESTATE DEVELOPMENT. A fast growing international real estate investment and development company owned by middle eastern interests seeks the following senior management appointments...

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER IN THE GULF. Circa. £20,000 tax free. A leading trading and contracting company in a fast expanding oil producing country in the Gulf seeks an experienced Construction Manager...

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, August 11, 1981. Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, August 11, 1981. Canadian Indexes August 12, 1981. COMPANY REPORTS. Eurocurrency Interest Rates August 12, 1981.



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and volume.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Includes Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Market Summary, Cash Prices, and Commodity Indexes.

Market Summary, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, American Most Actives, International Monetary Market, and AMEX Index.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 12 (continued). Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and volume.

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FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED. International Herald Tribune.





Art Buchwald

Fruit Fly Sterility And Profit Fertility

WASHINGTON — You can't go off for a few days on vacation without someone fouling up. Take the Mediterranean fruit fly. I specifically left orders that only STERILE flies were to be released in fruit-bearing areas of California.



Buchwald

It was a very simple operation and a child could have done it. I have a copy of my telephone conversation with the people I dealt with. "Is this the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Company?" "Yes."

"I have only Carlos' word for this?" "With each sterile fly we give you a warranty. If the fly turns out not to be sterile we give you your money back, and you get a free fly on us."

"That's fair," I admitted. "But it's hard to believe that your brother Carlos would be able to personally inspect 14 million fruit flies." "He doesn't do it alone. My cousin Luis helps him."

Now I want to make sure these are the yellow iridescent kind with a wing span of less than a half-inch, and I want only males. You got that?" "Yes."

"You have to be very careful." "I know that. But it seems to me, when you're dealing in these numbers, there could easily be a slip up and a non-sterile male could sneak through. How do you prevent that?"

John McLaughlin and Multinational Jazz

By Michael Zweczn

PARIS — John McLaughlin is currently "looking for the way," basically the same course he has followed since playing with the "Professors of Ragtime" in Yorkshire at the age of 16.

This is not necessarily an efficient course, however, and he recently ended a 10-year relationship with CBS Records, who, thinking more in terms of Mick Jagger's dictum: "If you got a hit, don't mess with it," wanted the father of jazz-rock fusion guitar to produce more of the electric product.

McLaughlin had been in London in a Yorkshire village in 1942, McLaughlin is one of the shining examples of the multinationalization of jazz. Before he went to New York in 1959 in the wake of English bassist Dave Holland and the Austrian pianist Joe Zawinul, there had been Stéphane Grappelli and Django Reinhardt and that was about it — the rest of the best were American.



Guitarist John McLaughlin: Still "looking for the way."

atlantic call from Miles Davis' drummer Tony Williams. Less than a week after his arrival he was in a studio with Davis.

Again, he says, his sanity was at stake. He met the Indian guru Sri Chinmoy and began to practice yoga because he felt his interior life rotting away. He says Chinmoy showed him the connection between music and spiritual consciousness.

icians stopped talking to him, talked about him behind his back. So despite some of the best jazz-rock albums ever made, "Birds of Fire" and "Inner Mounting Flame," the Mahavishnu Orchestra disbanded.

Two years ago, after 11 years in New York he got tired of fighting and began to spend more time in Paris. Then he was married to a French classical musician, now he lives with another. He prefers Paris, and he laughs with the obviousness of it: "Because my girlfriend lives here."

McLaughlin-Di Meola-De Lucia: Oslo, Aug. 13; Stockholm, Aug. 14; Brno, Aug. 15; now continues in France, Spain, Germany, Austria and Italy through Sept. 6.

PEOPLE: Court Overturns Award In Marvin Palimony Suit

An appeals court in California has reversed a \$104,000 award for rehabilitation given Michelle Triola Marvin in her palimony suit against Lee Marvin, but her lawyer said the fight is not over. The state Court of Appeal ruled 2-1 that the award for rehabilitation was not proper under California law, although the court did not overrule the principle under which she sued the actor in 1972 for \$1.8 million, or half the assets he earned during the six years they lived together.

Using helicopters and a Rolls-Royce, London's top hotels battled it out Wednesday to get the first grouse on their tables on the "Glorious Twelfth" of August, the start of the grouse-shooting season. London's Hilton International claimed first place when assistant manager Eberhard Grammer returned with a brace shot at dawn on Lowlands North Yorkshire estate, 220 miles north of London.

A member of the District of Columbia Board of Education, Calvin Lockridge, has filed suit seeking \$8.8 million in damages because of the newspaper's article about a non-existent 8-year-old heroin addict. Lockridge said he had "an obligation to the citizenry to seek restoration from the Post for the per-

sonal and monetary expenses involved with trying to find a child who did not exist." Janet Cooke, a reporter, was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for the article, but two days later surrendered the prize and resigned because the story was a fabrication. The suit, which seeks \$1.7 million in compensatory damages and \$7 million in punitive damages, also names Cooke and several Post editors.

West German automobile heiress Christina von Opel, serving a reduced sentence for her involvement in a vast drug smuggling operation, was one of 21 imprisoned mothers ordered freed Wednesday by French President Francois Mitterrand. A Elysée Palace said Mitterrand was concerned about the social and psychological problems that might be suffered by the children of imprisoned mothers. "This presidential amnesty for the women is also an amnesty for the children," Mitterrand said in the communique. Ma von Opel, who has a 6-year-old daughter, had been serving a five-year term in a Marseilles prison for her November, 1979, conviction of being one of the leaders in a major hashish smuggling ring along the French Riviera. She is the granddaughter of Adam Opel, founder of the auto company.

For just a minute, when Harold Norris saw the \$9.9-million balance printed in his savings passbook, he had a vision. "Harold Norris multimillionaire — I like the sound of it," said Norris, 45, a postal employee who says he has saved \$4,500 in his lifetime, plus several albums of valuable stamps. Norris discovered the misprint after withdrawing \$100 from the Chase Manhattan Bank branch near his New York apartment. He had gone home without looking at the book, but decided later that he needed more money for a purchase. So he checked the balance on his savings book and saw a much-inflated bottom line — \$9,904,524.35. Bank manager Lou Sgousson said he couldn't acknowledge the misprint because it did not show up in his records. "And I haven't seen his passbook," he said. Sgousson won't see that book until Friday, when Norris usually cashes his paycheck and when he said he'll have the misprint fixed. "That'll give me a few more days as Harold Norris — multimillionaire," he said.

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